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No. 16,948.

號六月九年七十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6 1917.

巳丁次歲年六國民華中

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A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
HONGKONG.
Tel. 616.



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN Non ASIATIC
INDIAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person at the
Central Police Station between the hours
of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M.
daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to register their
names under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of
Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

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TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 2.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.45 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.30 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.

SATURDAY
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 Noon. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAY

Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
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Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No Season ticket will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Peak
Notes or by Cheque or Comproadors order
representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS, SON,
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£23,970,367.
I—Authorized Capital £8,000,000
Subscribed Capital £4,500,000
Paid-up Capital £2,437,500
II—Fire Funds 3,837,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds 17,867,590
Sinking Fund Account 123,230

Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,456
Life and Annuity 2,141,593
Revenue Marine Department 327,239
Other Receipts 478,940
£5,329,228

The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.

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THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE AIR-RAIDS.

RAID ON SHEERNESS AND
CHATHAM BY ONE
AEROPLANE.

London, Sept. 5.

The air raid on Sheerness and the
Chatham area on September 3rd,
was undertaken by a single aero-
plane, probably a Gotha machine.
It arrived at the time when people
were coming out of places of amuse-
ments.

Ten bombs were dropped. Only
one fell on the Chatham Naval bar-
racks, but it struck the building
where the naval ratings were sleeping
in hammocks.

The raider was not seen, but the
engines of the machine were heard.
Despite the havoc, the behaviour
of the naval ratings was as if they
were on the quarter deck in peace
time.

LONDON RAIDED BY "A DROVE
OF AEROPLANES."

London, Sept. 5.

London has had its first experi-
ence of a moonlight aeroplane raid.
Owing to the late hour, few people
were about and the first indication
that something was happening was
the calling out of the special con-
stable. Then, at 11.45, came the
dull boom of the distant guns soon
intermingled with the crashing of
bombs from a drove of aeroplanes.

Although the moon was shining
brightly there was a slight haze,
rendering the aircraft invisible to the
ordinary observer.

Unofficial reports speak of heavy
firing at the mouth of the Thames
where explosions were heard con-
tinuously for twenty-five minutes.

The raiders flew up-river and
returned an hour later.

The "all clear" signal was given
in London at 1.30 a.m.

The raiders were plainly visible at
Hampstead where the sky was
clear. Several bombs were heard
to fall in rapid succession and shells
were seen bursting high in the air.
One of the searchlights picked up
one of the raiders and held it for
some minutes until the anti-aircraft
guns, in the same area, opened fire.

There was no panic among the
inhabitants but large numbers of
women and children rushed for the
shelter of the Tube stations.

Some of the bombs as they fell
caused a sharp whistling sound and
the explosions were louder than those
of the bombs dropped by Zeppelins.

Although the searchlights did not
hold the raiders for long, their pro-
gress could be marked by a line of
bomb flashes.

The number of the raiders is
estimated at eight or ten.

Apparently, there were three dis-
tinct attacking squadrons. Shortly
after the first returned towards the
sea, a second appeared, followed by
a third, which flew around until
nearly one in the morning.

The groups appear to have remain-
ed twenty minutes over the various
districts.

According to an eye-witness, one
hostile aircraft was struck.
A number of British machines
went aloft and were seen manoeuv-
ring for battle, but the haze obscured
the results.

Forty bombs were dropped on the
London district.

THE CASUALTIES.

The Press Bureau announces that
the air raid casualties are 11 killed
and 62 injured.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT.

London, Sept. 5.

A British official report states
that a considerable number of aero-
planes crossed the south-east coast,
over a wide area, last night. The
raiders travelled singly or in groups
rendering an estimate of their num-
ber difficult, but there were possibly
20.

The first bombs were dropped on
the London district at a quarter to
twelve, and continued till forty
minutes past one in the morning.
Bombs were also dropped on the
coast.

The casualties are reported as
being nine killed and 49 injured,
and the damage is not extensive.

One machine was brought down
in the sea at Sheerness.

THE GERMAN REPORT.

A German official message, trans-
mitted by wireless, states:—
There has been vigorous day and
night aerial activity.

We bombed Dover, Boulogne and
Calais and have shot down 22 aero-
planes.



FURTHER RAIDS ON BRUGES DOCKS.

London, Sept. 5.

The Admiralty announces:—
We raided on Monday night Bruges
docks and Varsseveld and Ghistelles
aerodromes. We dropped many tons of
bombs, with good results.

We again raided Bruges docks yes-
terday morning, hitting many sheds
and causing fires.

We shot down one aeroplane, and all
our machines returned safely.

ENEMY SUBMARINE SHELLS SCARBOROUGH.

London, Sept. 5.

A British official message states:—
A submarine appeared off Scarborough
yesterday evening and fired thirty
rounds, half of which fell on land.

Three people were killed and five
were injured.

The damage was slight.

OPERATIONS IN PALESTINE.

INTENSE BOMBARDMENT BY THE
BRITISH.

London, Sept. 5.

A Turkish communique states:—
There was intense bombardment of our
positions at Gaza.

THE OPERATIONS IN EAST
AFRICA.

PURSING THE ENEMY.

London, Sept. 5.

An official message from East Africa
states:—An Anglo-Belgian column from
Iringa has effected a junction with the
Belgians from Kilosa.

The Belgians crossed the Ulanga
towards Mahenge.

We inflicted severe losses on the
enemy, who is retreating towards
Mahenge.

Many of the enemy are surrendering
in the southern area.

ITALIAN EVACUATION OF GREEK
TERRITORY.

Athens, Sept. 5.

The Italian Commander in Chief in
the Epirus has been ordered to evacuate
Hellenic territory. The cavalry has
already left Janina.

(Continued on Page 5.)

INTIMATIONS

V. R. C.
NIGHT FETE

Saturday Next at 8 p.m.
Members and Ladies... 50 cents.
Non-Members... \$1.00
Soldiers and Sailors... 25 cents.

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NURSE or GOVERNESS for two little girls 5 and 3 years old. Salary \$40.00. Must be English, if not, good pronunciation is necessary.

Apply to—
MRS. PEREIRA,
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Macao.
Hongkong, Sept. 4, 1917. 2081

WANTED.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, Portuguese, with good knowledge of English. Apply in own handwriting.
P.R.
C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.
Hongkong, August 29, 1917. 2038

WANTED.

YOUNG MAN with experience as TYPIST and STENOGRAPHER required by Shipping Firm. State previous experience and salary required.
Apply—Box 450.
C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.
Hongkong, August 1, 1917. 1997

NOTICE.

WE have authorized Mr. WILLIAM EDWARD LEONARD SHENTON to sign our firm name as a Partner from the 1st day of September, 1917.
DEACON, LOCKER, DEACON & HARTSON.
Hongkong, Sept. 1, 1917. 2077

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, on SATURDAY the 29th of September, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1917. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st to 29th September, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LAPRAK & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, Sept. 5, 1917. 2083

NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA
LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).
(Incorporated in England.)

UNREDEEMED BANK NOTES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that any OUTSTANDING NOTES will be paid on presentation to the undersigned on or before SATURDAY, 29th September, 1917, at Noon. AFTER THAT DATE, holders will find it necessary to claim repayment in STERLING from the BOARD OF TRADE, LONDON, to whom the necessary funds will be remitted.

THE BOARD OF TRADE make a charge for payment of claims out of monies deposited in the "COMPANIES LIQUIDATION ACCOUNT" at the Bank of England.

A. R. LOWE,
Liquidator.

Chartered Bank Building.
Hongkong, August 17, 1917. 2040

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There's no sweeter Tobacco comes from Virginia and no better Brand than the "THREE CASTLES"

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W.D. & H.O. WILLS.
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HARDEN'S SUPPRESSION.

THE CENSORED ARTICLE.

(FROM THE "TIMES.")

Herr Harden's article in the "Zukunft" of June 30th, which has caused him to be suppressed once more by the censor, was a fairly scathing criticism of all the recent proceedings of the German Government, and especially of the Foreign Office. Herr Harden reviewed once more the efforts to make capital out of the Russian Revolution. He argued that it might conceivably have been possible for Germany to imitate the methods by which Frederick the Great ended the Seven Years' War after the death of the Empress Elizabeth of Russia; but it would have been necessary to act promptly and to make complete concessions, and the achievement would have required powerful statesmanship instead of the "Swiss pills," which merely reminded foreign countries of Herr Zimmermann's proposals to Mexico. Harden says that the Allies gradually reconciled themselves to the worst disappointments that could possibly come from Russia, and explains how the Russian situation gradually improved.

He then ridicules, by quoting the most damaging utterances of the French Press, the German arguments about Alsace-Lorraine, and pours contempt on the Scheidemann intrigues at Stockholm. But it is presumably the end of the article which has sealed the fate of the "Zukunft." Herr Harden writes—

We are not permitted to doubt the truth of the highly semi-official statement of the "North-German Gazette" that no treaty separate peace was secretly offered to the Russians, and that "Herr Hoffmann's action was due to private initiative." (Was the private initiative Herr Hoffmann's?) So the rumour about wireless messages from an Army leader are not true; Herr Hoffmann his representative Germany's peace conditions as he himself conceives them (and therefore lost his seat in the Berner Council and the control of Switzerland's international business); the German peril did not come from the black kitchen of Carranzism. Very well. But now follows a bad sentence. "The Paris utterances," says the "North-German Gazette," "can only have the object of diverting from such efforts, by terrorism, neutral persons, who, for motives of humanity, are working for the conclusion of the war." A hundred times we have read that France is worn out from loss of blood and is seeking for peace; now France is accused of frightening neutrals away from the work of mediation.

BETHMANN'S HUMANITARIAN POSE.

Herr von Bethmann is like neither Buddha nor a preacher in the mountains. He who hopes for his world to be saved by heavy guns, poisoned gas, mined, flame-throwers, submarines, and air-bombs must do without a reputation for sublime humanity. Every child understands that. Are impartial neutrals, then, to learn to dream with their eyes open that in the pure scales of the North Germans, gentle humanity weighs heavier than the rattling armour of power. The neutrals will never learn it. The sentence which I have quoted tells them only that Germany's longing for peace is stronger than the longing of France. A writer or a speaker, although speaking only for himself, would be punished for such a hint. Is it to be permitted to our rulers, for whose words the nation is made responsible? Are they allowed, by slandering an enemy who is not yet ready to conclude peace, and by insisting all too fondly upon their deep belief in the nearness of peace, to nourish the mad, but damaging, belief that Germany is more weary than the league of her enemies? Must we not at last demand that our rulers shall learn and apply properly the principles of psychology and acoustics? Must we not demand that, before they choose new weapons, and even before they resume the use of old weapons, they shall think out to the end every possible effect—not only the effect which is desired by the commander in the field?

Russia is an Islam whose fighting strength cannot be measured today, and perhaps not to-morrow. America is the home of fresh hope. We should not hear the groan that it is impossible to do anything against the German Empire of Hell, until Russia had proved a complete disappointment, and until America had staked in vain her men, her industry, and her abundance of money. He who waits for miracles paralyses his own will. And for a miracle could give us peace quickly—a miracle which unmakes our enemies, or a miracle which veils Germany's actions with the majority of the world. Only the second miracle can be performed by human forces.

AIMS OF THE ALLIES: GERMANY'S CHOICE.

The aim of the peoples that are our enemies is—democracy; the right of every race that is ripe for independent existence to decide its own lot; honest, and not merely pretended, reduction of the burden of armaments; a system of arbitration to which all who are suspect of guilty responsibility, whether great or small, for the outbreak of war must submit, and the accomplishment of whose judgments all States admitted to the league of civilized peoples would have to guarantee; a state of things which would arm the law against the arrogance of violence, which would threaten with death those who risked an attack, which would remove from the will of a mortal man and put upon the community of peoples the decision between peace and war, and which would hedge in the sovereignty of all Empires by the admission of an international right of control about as seriously as the Soviet Union already recognised by the

State has hedged in the sovereign rights of the individual.

If Germany sees the great signs of the times illuminating this aim from above, peace—since agreement about every other point would easily be possible—is attainable to-morrow. If a state of things for which millions of men are yearning seems to Germany a disgrace, she must go on fighting until one group is victorious and the other sinks into impotence. That is the reality, as it appears to the eyes of the fearless student, when the phrases used in both camps have been removed. He who wants to paint the face of reality because he cannot bear to look upon it must go down into the darkness. Only the people's will can be responsible, but before it makes its choice the spirit of statesmanship must illuminate its paths.

POPULAR LADY PREACHER.

MISS ROYDEN AS ASSISTANT TO DR. FORT NEWTON.

Dr. Fort Newton, of the City Temple, is to have a regular assistant for the pulpit there in Miss Maud Royden, who conducted the Sunday services some time ago.

"We cannot allow Dr. Fort Newton to kill himself with overwork," said Mr. Dawson, the church secretary, at a meeting called to discuss the arrangement. "The committee are strongly of opinion that he cannot be expected to deliver each week more than two such sermons as he is now preaching."

Dr. Fort Newton said that a new day had dawned for woman. She had a new outlook and new obligations, not only because of the war, but because of her approaching political enfranchisement. "We want the woman point of view, the woman insight, the woman counsel, especially for the young women," he added.

In August Dr. Fort Newton will go to the front as guest of the British Government.

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WATERBURY'S
METABOLIZED
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The QUALITY and concentration of its ingredients make a little of this sauce go a long way.

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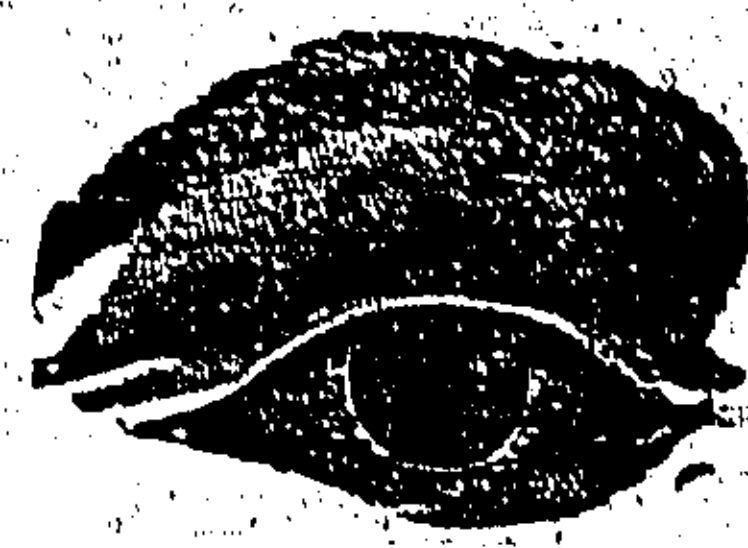
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Prince of Wales Dock, Kowloon	570	100	10	10	10
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Hongkong September 4, 1915.

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To-day's Advertisements

NOTICE.

THE ITALIAN CONVENT SCHOOL, Chinese Road, and the Kowloon branch, St. Mary's School, will re-open on MONDAY next, 10th instant.

Hongkong, Sept. 6, 1917. 2045

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

CHINESE LANGUAGE SCHOOL.

A NEW CLASS for "Beginners" will commence on MONDAY, 1st October, 1917, if sufficient support be forthcoming.

Application for enrolment and enquiries regarding hours of School, Fees, etc., should be made to the undersigned as early as possible.

By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, Sept. 6, 1917. 2086

THE CALENDAR.

MEMO. FOR TO-DAY

9.15 a.m.—Frawley Co. in "Paid in full" and Vandeville.

MEMO. FOR TO-MORROW.

9.30 p.m.—Annual Meeting of the Victoria Recreation Club.

General Memoranda.

SATURDAY, Sept. 8.—

10.45 a.m.—Auction of Miscellaneous Stock at Messrs. Hughes and Houghton.

9 p.m.—Night Fête at the Y.R.C.

TUESDAY, Sept. 11.—

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture, Pictures, Bath Sheets, Pianos, etc., at Messrs. Hughes and Houghton.

SAUNDAY, Sept. 14.—

University Re-opens.

3.30 p.m.—Gymkhana at Happy Valley.

MONDAY, Sept. 17.—

Jewish year 5678 begins.

SATURDAY, Sept. 29.—

Noon.—Douglas Steamship Co's Meeting.

THE CHINA MAIL.

NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communications forwarded to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is \$35 per annum; per quarter and per month "pro rata".

The "China Mail" is delivered free to subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.

Postage is charged at the rate of fifty cents per month.

Orders for extra copies of the "China Mail" should be sent to the Manager, who will supply on application.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland China Mail" is \$125 per annum; postage \$10 extra; single copies twenty cents each.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on pages 1, 4, 5 and 7 should be sent to the Editor, No. 5, Wyndham Street, not later than 11 a.m.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on pages 2, 3, 6 and 8 should be sent to the Editor, not later than 11 a.m.

New Advertisements should be sent in before 2 p.m.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered to a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telephone Address: Main, Hongkong, Code: A.B.C. 5th Edition.

Telephone No. 27.

The China Mail, Limited.

VISITING CARDS

PRINTED AT
"China Mail" Office.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, Sept. 6, 1917.

THE ENEMY AIR-RAIDS.

THE "practicable steps" which were taken some seven or eight weeks ago to improve the defences of London against attack by enemy aeroplanes, have not succeeded in keeping the enemy raiders from the British metropolis and it is probable that no steps that can ever be devised will fully achieve that object. We have only to think for a moment of what is daily happening on the battle-front. Aeroplanes belonging to one or other of the belligerents are constantly flying over lines where the arrangements for defence against aircraft may be assumed to be as complete as the wit of man can devise. For example, British air squadrons are constantly bombing Bruges, Zebrugghe, and the whole German military organisation on the Belgian coast. We can be quite sure that the Germans have done all they know to prevent this, yet we hear nearly every week of successful British operations in this region, and seldom is a British machine lost. And what is constantly happening on that small sector of the front is occurring almost daily on other sectors of the line; yet, whenever a raid is made upon England there is an outcry because the defences along the coast fail to prevent them, or because, once the raiders get inland, the defensive arrangements are not such as to absolutely ensure the destruction of every one of them. Mr. LLOYD GEORGE, when he received a deputation on the subject after the last important enemy raid, in the month of July, declared that every reasonable precaution had been taken for the defence of London against bombing attacks by air, and he added that "whatever practicable steps can be taken along the lines of improving the defence of London are being taken." We do not doubt that in the two months which have since elapsed many new steps have been taken; yet enemy raiders have come again, dropped their bombs and departed with a smaller percentage of loss apparently than in the July raid when out of 22 machines that came over four were brought down; which, as the Premier told the deputation which waited upon him, is "not a bad achievement" and compares very favourably with the achievements of the Germans in France. In the present raid, in which it is estimated that twenty machines took part, only one is reported to have been brought down, and even that is not a bad achievement when we compare it with some German records. Just before Mr. LLOYD GEORGE received the deputation to which we have alluded, 84 French machines had crossed the German lines, and the Germans managed to bring down only two. No doubt many of the French machines were huddled with bullets and rendered unfit to go up again without being completely overhauled and made good; and no doubt that in the case with many of the German machines which have

just raided England. Mr. LLOYD GEORGE told the deputation which waited upon him that he realised that there was a special case for defending London, even in comparison with other towns, as it gave the enemy special satisfaction to be able to bomb the capital city of their most hated enemy; and the Government were acting on that assumption; but they must put the safety of the soldiers at the front first. If anyone said "Ourselves first and our soldiers afterwards," he said plainly, they had better find another Government. "I am the last man in the world (he continued) to think lightly of the deaths of these poor people; but if you take all the casualties that have occurred from the beginning of the war from hostile aircraft, they are not as great as the casualties suffered by our soldiers in a small battle in France. A single conical-act in France by the Germans on a small scale produces casualties greater than the whole of the casualties sustained by the civilian population, not merely in London, but in every town in Great Britain during the three years of the war." That is doubtless true, but while the public must view these things in their proper perspective and recognise that the Commander-in-Chief at the front needs all the aeroplanes he can get, in order that the necessary scrutiny may be made of every yard of ground over which an advance is contemplated; the moral of it all is the need for more, and still more, aeroplanes—a supply which will be adequate to meet the needs of the Commander-in-Chief at the front, and the Commander-in-Chief at home, who is responsible for the proper defence of the capital which it gives the enemy special satisfaction to bomb. But even before that desideratum may be fully met, the demand will continue to be made with ever-increasing insistence for reprisals upon Berlin and other German towns, and, reluctant as the Government may be to yield to this demand, the Ministers will be more than human if they can remain deaf to the appeals which arise in growing volume every time the capital is bombed and civilians—men, women and children—are killed or maimed.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Members of the V.R.C. are reminded of the Annual Meeting to be held in the Club's gymnasium to-morrow afternoon at half-past-five.

Exchange was up another half penny this morning, being 3s. 1½d. d/d. Exchange has risen 6d. in the last two months. Not since 1891 has Exchange stood so high as it does to-day.

Last night's telegram from the Manila Observatory reported a typhoon E. of Luzon, less than 300 miles distant, almost stationary. A further telegram, received this afternoon reports the typhoon to be in about 127° Long. E. and 18° Lat. N. moving N.

The half-yearly report of the Singapore Sporting Club shows that during the six months \$15,000 was contributed to various charities. The balance at bank was \$22,424. The general receipts totalled \$39,714 and stakes at the Spring meeting amounted to \$12,800.

The draw of a Raffle organised by "Our Little Bit" Society for a special war fund resulted as follows:—Ticket No. 278, 1st prize; ticket No. 127, 2nd prize; ticket No. 86, 3rd prize. The fund benefited to the extent of \$197.00.

There is no longer any fear of a shortage of water in the Colony. The rainfall this year has been more than five inches above the average, and the Water Return issued to-day shows that on the 1st inst. there were 1,612 millions of gallons in storage as compared with 671 millions on the same date last year. In every reservoir there is a large increase, but especially in the new Tytan Tank reservoir, which is now fast approaching completion. In this reservoir alone there were 225 millions of gallons on the 1st inst. compared with 119 millions on the same date last year. At Kowloon the water in storage is given as 352,800 millions of gallons, as compared with 349,800 millions last year.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

["Chinese Mail" Service.]

CANTON AND THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

PEKING, Sept. 5.
A report emanating from official circles, states that Chan Ping Kwan, the Tukwan of Canton, is in constant telegraphic communication with the Central Government.

A telegram from Canton states that Luk Wing Ting has resigned the post of Assistant Generalissimo.

Lung Chai Kwong's request to be allowed to go to Peking has been refused.

THE PROVISIONAL SENATE.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 5.
It has again been definitely decided to convene a Provisional Senate, and a proclamation will be issued accordingly on receipt of a telegram from Li Hoi Sun stating that he has secured Luk Wing Ting's concurrence.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE MINISTER OF FINANCE.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 5.
Liang Kai Chiu has told a newspaper representative that the Allies have agreed to defer payment of the Boxer indemnity.

He will appoint a committee to discuss the question of the valuation of goods with a view to revising the customs tariff.

He also added that he would devise means for the reform of the currency.

CHINA AND THE WAR.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 5.
It is reported that the Government has telegraphed to the provinces sound their opinion regarding joining the belligerents.

THE DISTURBANCES IN SZECHUAN.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 5.
The Government has made plans to settle the trouble in Szechuan and it is reported that Chow Tau Kong and Lou Chien Hao will join hands.

Foo Ling Jao has telegraphed to the Central Government stating that he is in Wuchang, conferring with Wang Jim Yuen, and will proceed to Hunan in a few days, and will stay at Yochow.

A KWANGTUNG APPOINTMENT.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 5.
The Cabinet has decided to appoint Tien Sung Pen, Financial Commissioner of Kwangtung.

THE MAILS.

From the General Post Office we have received the following:—

The s.s. *Empress of Japan*, with the Canadian mail, is due to arrive here on Friday, the 7th inst., 7 a.m.

The s.s. *Chienan*, with the Siberian mail, is due to arrive here on Friday, the 7th inst.

THE THEATRE ROYAL.

"SUNDAY."

In spite of the inclement weather, the Frawley Company played to a good house last night, when they presented "Sunday."

"Sunday" is the name of a girl, brought up from her childhood in a township in the "back of beyond" in North America, by four rough and ready but superb types of men.

Miss Eva Lang, in the title role, gave a delightful representation of what a girl in the circumstances would be and she was ably supported by the other members of the Company who played up to her in excellent style, particularly Mr. Halliday, who had to undertake two parts, rendered extremely difficult by reason of the fact that, first of all he had to represent the rakety scion of an old English family, and later, the staid and highly respected brother; and he carried out the impersonations of these two directly opposed characters to perfection.

To-night the Frawleys present "Paid in Full" and Vandeville, which closes their season in Hongkong, and those who have not yet paid a visit to the Frawleys should not miss this last opportunity. It will be a long time before the Colony has the opportunity of seeing as good a Company and we do not think it will ever see a better.

It should be remembered that the curtain rises at 9 p.m., sharp, to-night.

TREATMENT FOR DYSENTERY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, followed by a dose of castor oil, will effectually cure the most stubborn cases of dysentery. It is especially good for summer diarrhoea in children. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE MAGISTRACY.

ALLEGED THEFT FROM AN AMAH.

An unemployed Chinese was accused of stealing one rattan basket containing one pair gold mounted rattan bangles valued at \$20, one gold ring valued at \$7, and a quantity of clothing and sundry articles valued at \$28; in all to the total value of \$55, the property of an amah employed at No. 3 Aymar Villas, Kowloon.

Inspector Kent applied for a remand, saying the police were not prepared to go on with the case, and wanted time in which to recover all the stolen articles.

Mr. Dyer Ball granted the application and remanded the case to Thursday next, the 13th inst.

LARCENY OF JACK FRUIT.

Before Mr. Dyer Ball this morning a Chinese was charged with stealing jack-fruit, the property of the Mahomedan mosque at 30 Shelley Street.

Defendant pleaded not guilty. Evidence given by the inmates of the mosque disclosed the fact that frequent larcenies of this fruit have taken place recently but they were unable to effect an arrest. One of the witnesses saw the defendant, on the jack-fruit tree plucking the fruit. The tree was within the mosque's boundary. He went to the foot of the tree and saw three pieces of fruit lying on the ground. He ordered the defendant to come down and he arrested him. Defendant in his evidence said he only ran under the tree to take shelter from the rain. He had gone there to get some herbs for drug purposes.

Defendant had a previous conviction for larceny, being confined for 6 weeks' hard labour.

After further evidence His Worship imposed a sentence of three months' hard labour.

RETURNING FROM BANISHMENT.

In Mr. Wood's Court this morning a Chinese coolie was charged with returning from banishment before his banishment period had expired. It happened that the defendant was arrested for the larceny of two baskets of coal yesterday, and the police on looking up the records found that he had been banished from the Colony for 10 years on the 12th August last year.

His Worship sentenced the defendant to two years' hard labour.

CHARGE OF HARBOURING A GIRL.

A Chinese woman, described as a widow, was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball this morning, with unlawfully receiving or harbouring a young unmarried girl aged 15 years, without the consent of her parents or those left in charge of her.

The girl was the daughter of a fisherman at Shauiwan, and it was stated that two years ago the man became heavily indebted to another Chinese and he left his daughter as a pledge. The girl appeared to have been ill-treated and she ran away. A search being instituted she was eventually found in a matchless living with a man. Two days ago she ran away again, this time with defendant who worked in a tea shop where the girl lived. They were found on a lanchon bound for Nam Tau, where the girl said she was going to look for her mother.

After evidence has been heard, His Worship remanded the case to Wednesday the 12th instant, fixing bail at \$1,000.

CHINESE REVENUE OFFICER DISAPPEARS.

A Chinese revenue officer who was charged with the larceny of 50 taels of opium while in his capacity as a public servant failed to appear at the Magistracy this afternoon when his case was called.

His Worship (Mr. Dyer Ball) ordered the bail to be estimated and directed that a warrant should be issued for the man's arrest.

THE ASSAULT CASE.

The case was resumed yesterday afternoon in which six Chinese were charged with assaulting one other Chinese at Yaumatei on the 14th August.

Mr. Mattingly appeared for the defence of the first defendant and Mr. M. K. Lo appeared for the prosecution. A Chinese engineer formerly employed on the steam launch "On King" giving evidence said: "So could recognize two of the defendants as having been amongst those

who attacked complainant. He tried to separate them, but was knocked down and he then ran away. He did not know if the complainant had a knife. He and the complainant did not go out deliberately to attack the defendants. He had known complainant for over ten years and they were good friends.

The first defendant giving evidence said that he was a coxswain on Revenue launch No. 1. He had been eight years in the Government service and had a long record of good service. He had never been summoned for assault before. He had gone that evening to consult a doctor with regard to his eyes which were giving him some trouble. When he returned from the medicine shop he was set on by a crowd, headed by the complainant. He had been blackmailed by complainant who threatened to stab him if he did not pay the money asked for. Complainant's story of the alleged opium conspiracy was a pack of lies.

After hearing further evidence His Worship discharged two of the defendants, and bound over the complainant and the three remaining defendants in a personal bond of \$100 of one surety each, to keep the peace for six months.

SHIPPING PROFITS.

MR. BONAR LAW ACCUSED OF TURNING KING'S EVIDENCE.

\$250,000,000 PROFIT LAST YEAR.

On behalf of the shipowners, Mr. Houston, in the House of Commons recently, on the third reading of the Finance Bill, entered a protest against the selection of one class of the community for special and punitive legislation.

Shipping freights, he said, had hardly anything to do with the rise in the price of food. Most of the British tonnage was run at Blue-book rates and was requisitioned by the Government, and, therefore, as a fact, it was the Government itself that was the profiteer. Everything above the Blue-book rate which a ship carried went to the Government, and, not satisfied with that, the Government instructed some shippers to charge higher freights. The Chancellor of the Exchequer's speech in Committee was most unfortunate, and would do an infinite amount of harm. The ships he spoke of were tramp steamers of a small kind not subject to Blue-book rates. After he had had his dividends for two years, and after the steamers had been requisitioned, he had turned King's evidence. For two years he had been in power, and could have remedied these infamous inequities, but he had found salvation and repentance somewhat late.

Mr. Bartley Dennis said the amount of the profits earned by British shipping last year was \$250,000,000, and, after paying excess profits and income tax, the average profit declared was 7½ per cent. Such figures could not be answered.

ANCHOR LINE'S £996,000 PROFIT.

The Anchor Line, of Glasgow, have declared a dividend of 10 per cent. on the ordinary shares, with a bonus of 10 per cent., both free of tax. The profits totalled £366,000 after meeting depreciation, but the report does not disclose the latter figure. There is carried forward £146,000, an increase of nearly £40,000; and a special reserve is also formed for war taxation and contingencies.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

ENTRIES FOR GYMKHANA, SEPTEMBER 17th.

The Entries for the Fourth Gymkhana Meeting of the Season are as follows:—

Pink—Fennius Race:—Tittlemouse, Social Schmeer, Yid, Anticipation, Billikin, Bang, Bay, First Violin (Ariel), Euclysana.

Gymkhana Stakes:—Windsor Dahlia, Australian Chief, Pingwa Chief, King Dick, Town Mouse, Yid, Anticipation, Ploughedfield.

Class Handicap:—Choice Dahlia, Tittlemouse, Pingwa Chief, King Dick, Town Mouse, Yid, Hush Hush, Anticipation, Billikin, First Violin (Ariel), Ben Bolt, Whipper In, Ploughedfield, Rex.

Distance Handicap:—Tom Cobleigh, Sonysobora, King Boy, Social Schmeer, Tempe, Chiffain, Ben Bolt, Whipper In, Green Elevator.

One and a Quarter Mile Handicap:—Windsor Dahlia, Choice Dahlia, Tittlemouse, Australian Chief, Pingwa Chief, King Dick, Town Mouse, Yid, Anticipation, First Violin (Ariel), Ben Bolt, Whipper In, Ploughedfield, Rex.

RHODESIA'S FINE WAR RECORD.

Rhodesia's fine part in the war is told in a dispatch from the High Commissioner for South Africa, published as a supplement to the "London Gazette." It was a remarkable achievement in the circumstances for Rhodesia, within nine months of the outbreak of war, to have secured the borders against invasion, and in addition to have furnished two regiments of European infantry for service in distant fields. Including those who went to England, independently to offer their services by the middle of 1918, not less than 40 per cent. of the adult male white population was in active service in some part of Africa or in Europe. It is a record which should be remembered for its own sake, and more especially for the sake of the future.

COMMERCIAL.

HONGKONG FREIGHT MARKET.

Messrs. Snowman & Co.'s Freight Circular, which is dated 1st September, says:—

We last reported on 18th ult., since when our market has remained very quiet and only a very small volume of business has been transacted. Time-charters rates still keep their abnormally high level, and business has been transacted during the interval, on time basis, at over \$30.00 per ton per month for one year. When we last went to press, the rate Saigon/Hongkong stood at just over a dollar per picul and this has since weakened, fixtures of two medium sized regular coasters having been negotiated at \$1.00 and 90 cents per picul, the latter for first half September sailing. The coaster referred to in our circular of 18th ult. fixed for round business has been fixed again in the same way at \$45.00 for second half September sailing. Just previous to going to press the market is very quiet with very little demand.

Exports of rice from Saigon from 1st January to 24th July, 1917, amounted to 351,935 tons as compared with 317,007 tons for the same period last year. Quotations for No. 2 White round rice stand at \$3.69 per picul f.o.b. Saigon for August to September shipment.

Saigon/Java and Saigon/Japan:—We have nothing to report.

Saigon/Philippines:—Enquiries are still in the market and small tonnage could probably be placed at \$1.40 per picul.

Bangkok/Hongkong:—The rate in this direction has, if anything, shown a slightly weakening tendency during the last two days although a medium sized regular coaster has accepted a very stiff rate for round trip business and further offers, as high as \$70.00, have been made.

Swatow/Canton:—Still remains with no business reported.

Coal:—Demand still continues as per our last advice. No local business is reported beyond the fixture of a regular coaster Hongkong/Pulo Brani at \$17.50 per ton.

Sail Tonnage Loading or to Load:—NIL.

THE DIOCESE OF VICTORIA AND NATIONAL SERVICE.

The Bishop contributes to "Church Notes" the following further notes on the response of the Diocese to national demands:—

As stated last month a large proportion of the clergy and missionary workers of this Diocese are now absent rendering national service in some form. When the Hongkong Commission was formed all the clergy and Church educational workers of military age expressed to the Bishop their willingness to go wherever their services were most needed. In addition to those mentioned in the August Church Notes as having left for national service the Rev. E. W. L. Martin, who often helped at the Cathedral, and the Rev. R. Lankester, of Yunnan, both C.M.S. missionaries, have taken commissions in a special form of national service. When the senior chaplain returns, the Rev. H. G. Griffith will be released. Thus the staff of workers is being still further reduced, and those who remain will be fully employed in keeping on the chaplaincies and missionary work.

EVER-GROWING PRICES AT HOME.

ALL-ROUND COST OF LIVING 75 PER CENT. MORE THAN IN 1914.

A official return shows that the increase from July 1914 to June 30, 1917, in the cost of all items ordinarily entering into working class family expenditure is about 75 per cent., taking the same quantities of the various items at each date and eliminating advances arising from increased taxation.

The actual increased percentages in some of the more important articles of food are as follows:—

British beef, ribs	97
British beef, round	143
Chilled ribs	123
Chilled flank	189
British mutton, legs	100
British breast	159
Frozen legs	141
Frozen breast	174
Fish	105
Bread and flour	174
Sugar (granulated)	392
Cheese	204
Potatoes	183

DEATH OF TOM CANNON.

The death is announced at Stockbridge of Mr. Tom Cannon, son, the veteran trainer of horses and old-time jockey. He was 72 years of age. His first win was on Lizzie in 1883, in the Manchester Cup, and 17 years later he won the same race on the mare's grandson, Lionomy. In 1884 Cannon won the Derby, and the rode as first jockey for Mr. Abington Bald, at the princely retaining fee of £15,000 a year. On four occasions Cannon won the French Derby.

A Manchuria contemporary says the suspension of the exchange service in rubles by the Russian authorities, has greatly inconvenienced holders of the Russian currency. In order to oblige its clients, the Changchun branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank has opened a fixed deposit account in rubles with interest of 4½ per cent. for over 6 months, and 5 per cent. for a year.

Mr. Hughes, in inaugurating the war savings campaign in Melbourne, said that Australia, with a population of five millions, was spending 2,500,000,000 annually on the war alone. The people at the present time showed a determination to spend all they had rather than yield an inch in the great struggle for liberty and more money must be raised.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE EVACUATION OF RIGA.

RUSSIAN UNITS SHOW EXCEPTIONAL VALOUR.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

A Russian semi-official message states:—

After the forcing of the Dvina the evacuation of Riga was ordered to be expedited.

Several units showed exceptional valour. The first Battalion of Death charged into the midst of the *infantry* at a most critical moment and flung back the enemy, pursuing him for two miles.

With regard to the events of September 1, the Germans concentrated against a position held by a Russian Division. Their preparation artillery silenced the Russian batteries and the first line trenches were subsequently destroyed by gunfire, and owing to the enormous losses, the Division retired.

The evacuation of a Front thus pierced was rendered more difficult by the great extent of the gaps and the absence of artillery.

The remainder of this Division was reinforced by reserves and a second line of defence was organised, and, owing to energetic counter-attacks with the bayonet, the enemy, at times, was driven back as far as the river.

RUSSIAN MORALE GOOD.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 5.

The Central Executive Committee states that the Russians have sustained considerable losses, but the morale of the Army is good.

The soldiers retired on a front of seven miles, carrying their wounded comrades and officers. The majority of the wounded arrived at the dressing stations with their weapons. No panic was manifested on the battlefield and all the efforts of the Command are at present directed towards the possibility of getting the Russians out of the *trouble* which has been formed in the Region of Riga in a north-westerly direction, in order to resist on the line of the Riga-Vendel Road.

After the evacuation of the Riga sector the Russian lines will be considerably shortened and their front will probably occupy a line between Friedrichstadt and the Gulf of Riga, halfway between Riga and Vendel, being partially based on the lower course of the Lielanai River.

General Sukhominoff declared in an interview that there is no danger of the engagement of the Army and the Russians are retiring in perfect order and in conformity with a pre-arranged plan.

RUSSIAN RETIREMENT ALONG THE GULF CONTINUES.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

A Russian official message, by wireless, states:—

Our retirement along the Gulf of Riga continues. The enemy have reached, and are crossing the river An, 50 versts to the north-east of Riga.

Our troops, opening to the east of Riga, retired to Zegewold, Lennburg and Detmeschubrad.

Submarines shelled the Riga coast. Our counter-attacks drove the enemy from some heights near Slobodzina. We took 200 prisoners and restored the position.

GERMANY'S ENDEAVOUR.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 5.

Military authorities state that Germany is endeavouring to extend operations to the entire Baltic littoral. All available men and material have been assembled for this purpose.

GERMANS CAPTURE HEAVY COAST GUNS.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

A German official message, by wireless, states:—

The operations at Riga have further developed. Heavy coast guns, including some thirty centimetres calibre, were captured undamaged.

A DEMAND FOR GENERAL KORNILOFF'S RESIGNATION.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 5.

Certain members of the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates are trying to utilise the fall of Riga to force the resignation of General Korniloff, but the officials declare that his resignation is impossible.

THE ROMANIAN FRONT.

ENEMY STILL HOLDS THE INITIATIVE.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

The Times Correspondent with the Rumanian Army states that the enemy still holds the initiative and is at present confining himself to local actions and rectification of his front.

His efforts seem again to be directed towards an agreed railway junction, in an attempt to split the Rumanian Army, which has sworn not to surrender.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

HIGHLY-IMPORTANT POSITION CAPTURED.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

The Daily Mail understands that the Italians have captured Monte San Gabriele, a height of 2,000 feet, four miles to the north-east of Gorizia.

The position is of most vital importance in the defence of Trieste. As Hermann, to the south supports the Austrian left before Trieste, so San Gabriele, a veritable Gibraltar, protected the enemy's right. It had been prepared for defence with extraordinary care, the gun and machine-gun positions being excavated out of solid rock or defended by armour and concrete, and the steep slopes were a tangle of the thickest barbed wire.

LATER.

Reuters confirms the report that the Italians have captured Monte San Gabriele, and have taken 1,000 prisoners.

This success is of the highest military importance.



THE WESTERN FRONT.

BRITISH AND PORTUGUESE REPULSE RAIDS.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

We drove off raiders in the neighbourhood of Arras.

The Portuguese also drove off a raid.

ENEMY ATTACK FRUSTRATED BY THE FRENCH.

GERMANS BOMB MORE HOSPITALS.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

A French communiqué states:—

After a lively bombardment, the Germans attacked, last evening, the Casernes plateau. Our fire checked the attackers who were unable to reach our lines.

The artillery struggle continued violently on both banks of the Meuse, during the night.

German aeroplanes, last night, bombed the hospitals in the rear at Verdun. There were some casualties. They also heavily bombed Bar-le-due and there were some civilian casualties.

Six enemy aeroplanes were brought down and five fell in their own lines, seriously damaged.

A REPRISAL.

As a reprisal for bombing hospitals, two of our aeroplanes, last night, bombed Treves. We also carried out many air raids on railway stations, aerodromes, barracks, factories and munitions dumps, causing a violent fire at the latter.

BRITISH NAVAL AIRCRAFT BOMB ADRIANOPLE.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

The Admiralty announces that Naval aircraft effectively bombed a bridge and a railway station at Adrianople, on the night of September 2-3.

THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR'S DISCOVERY.

"REVELATIONS" AT THE SUKHOMINOFF TRIAL.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

Dr. Michaelis has issued a statement maintaining that certain revelations at the trial of the Russian ex-Minister of War, M. Sukhominoff, support Germany's contention that Germany is not responsible for the war.

The revelations in question have not reached London.

Dr. Michaelis says that the Tsar cancelled the Russian mobilisation, but this order was thwarted, among others, by M. Sazonoff, the Foreign Minister.

Dr. Michaelis asks:—Who was behind these pro-war criminals? Aggressive plans against Germany had long been prepared by influential politicians in France, England and Russia, including M. Sazonoff and M. Poincaré.

Dr. Michaelis quotes Reuters' telegram from Petrograd between July 20 and July 30, 1914, in an endeavour to show that British official influence then was pro-war, and concludes by reiterating that Germany is determined to continue to fight in loyal harmony of the Crown and the people for their holy rights and the freedom of peaceful development.

This presumably is intended as a set-off against the astounding revelations in the correspondence of the Kaiser with the Tsar discovered in the Russian archives. The dangerous state of unpreparedness on the part of England, France and Russia to meet such a foe as Germany at the beginning of the war sufficiently disproves the tale about aggressive action against Germany having been long prepared by these Powers.—Eds.

THE ANTI-REVOLUTION PLOT IN RUSSIA.

MEMBERS OF LATE IMPERIAL FAMILY UNDER ARREST.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 5.

The newspapers state that the ex-Heir Presumptive, Michael Alexandrovitch, and his wife, and the Grand Duke Dimitri Pavlovitch, have been kept under arrest in connection with the anti-revolution plot called on September 2nd.

THE ANTI-CONSCRIPTION TERRORISTS IN CANADA.

SUSPECTS DETAINED.

MONTREAL, Sept. 5.

A merchant, with German connections, is suspected as being the head of the anti-conscription terrorists. Eleven suspects in connection with the Atholstan outrage have been detained.

THE AMERICAN ARMY.

PRESIDENT WILSON ON THE WAR AIMS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.

The second great demonstration within a week in honour of men called up by the selective drafts was attended by thousands, who paraded on the eve of departure for the training camps.

President Wilson, in a letter to the New York contingent, said that he envied the men across the sea and should like to be on the field or in the trenches where the real and final battle for the independence of the United States would be fought, alongside the other peoples of the world, who were struggling like themselves to make an end to those things threatening the integrity of their territory, their lives and the very character of the independence of their Governments.

THE IRISH CONVENTION.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

The Press Bureau announces that the Irish Convention met at the City Hall, Belfast, and continued its consideration of the draft scheme, based on the Dominion principle of self-government. The Lord Mayor launched with the members of the Convention, who afterwards inspected the harbour and the Harland and Wolff's and the workmen and clerks employed in the ship yard.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

GREAT AERIAL ACTIVITY.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

Last night's raid, northward of Lens, yielded a number of prisoners and four machine guns. There has been considerable artillery on the Ypres front. The enemy bombed various places behind our lines, there being a few soldier and civilian casualties.

There has been great aerial activity. We dropped five tons of bombs on railway stations, billets and aerodromes, and brought down thirteen and drove down five enemy machines. Seven of ours are missing.

FRENCH AND BRITISH IMPORTS.

AN ACT OF HOMAGE.

PARIS, Sept. 4.

The French and British Governments have agreed to an unrestricted exchange of imports, with specified exceptions. Sir Albert Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, stated that the British Government had consented to this as an act of homage to France's valour and heroism and her immeasurable service to the Allies.

BRITISH SHIPPING.

63 NEW VESSELS IN 6 WEEKS.

LONDON, Sept. 4.

Lloyd's Register shows that 63 new British ships, mostly large, were added to the Register within six weeks.

TRIBUTES TO AMERICA'S NEW ARMY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.

The President headed a great parade, which included Congressmen, high officials, soldiers and marines of the Civil War and other veterans, as a tribute to the recruits of the new army.

THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE'S REPORT ADOPTED.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

The vote passed at the Trades Union Congress means the adoption of the Parliamentary Committee's report affirming that the Conference at Stockholm at present would not be successful, and urging that everything possible should be done to secure general agreement as to the aims of the working classes of all the Allied nations, as the fundamental condition for a successful international Socialist conference.

PLOTS IN MONTREAL.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.

Messages from Montreal state that plots to assassinate Sir R. L. Borden, and Solicitor General, and to dynamite the Parliament building have been frustrated by the arrests in connection with the dynamiting of Lord Atholstan's house.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

Silver is quoted at 47½. The Market is firm.

GENEROUS BLACK WATCH OFFICER.

The Army Council desire gratefully to acknowledge the receipt of two gifts of £3,000 each, which were presented to them in December 1915 and January 1916, for the provision of guns and machine guns, by the late Sec. Lieut. H. E. Tyser, Black Watch. Mr. Tyser had stipulated that his name should not be disclosed in connection with these gifts, at any rate till after the war; but as this officer has been killed in action, his executor has agreed that his generosity should no longer remain unrecorded. Mr. Tyser had also made many contributions in aid of his regiment, and of charitable funds connected with it; and by a codicil to his will, executed a few days before his death, he left a legacy of £2,000 to his battalion for the benefit of hard and deserving cases.

Since 1895 Mr. Tyser had lived the ordinary life of a young man of wealth, engaged in business in London, says the "Times." No one of his friends of those days would ever have suspected that the generous but somewhat pleasure-loving friend, always at the opera or the bridge table, would turn into the keen soldier who joined the Black Watch at an age at which no one could have pointed the finger of scorn at him for standing aside, with neither special aptitude for nor special knowledge of an officer's life and duty, who gave his life for his country.

A friend of mine, who had been rescued from a destroyer-merchant ship, says a writer in a home paper. He heard that the ship was stopped by a U-boat, and boarded by its commander, who needed something by way of bait. Somewhere below he stopped, and remarked: "Hello! You've been making changes here! They had been making changes but now in the name of the Marine gods they're back to the old ways!" He was, he said, "I was chief mate of the ship."

COST OF THE WAR.

REASURING STATEMENT.

[FROM THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH"]

From the lengthy explanation just given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer concerning the national expenditure from April 1 to June 9 two points emerge. The first, that the issues out of the Exchequer for the weekly official returns do not represent the full amount disbursed by the Treasury. Mr. Bannan's figures for the period, being £23,616,000, against £21,516,000 if the printed returns—a difference of over £2,000,000. Secondly, while the expenditure will probably exceed the Budget estimate, we are really spending anything like an average of £2,000,000 a day, so that, although it is impossible to guess by how much the Budget estimate of £2,740,000 a day may be exceeded, there is no ground at present for an alarmist view.

Bringing the figures up to the end of last week, the issues out of the Exchequer amounted to £23,283,843, and if we add another £25,000,000 for disbursements not passed through the account, we get a total for twelve weeks to June 23 of £28,283,843, or £7,283,843 in excess of the Budget estimate of the year. Although this is a good deal less than £8,000,000, it is a daily average of nearly £1,000,000 more than was anticipated, and without explanation it might well appear disquieting.

There are, however, various reasons for expecting that it will gradually be reduced. In the first place, it is obvious that the national expenditure is not incurred at a uniform rate in successive weeks. For instance, the distribution of some £2,000,000 for dividends on the war stock early in June will not recur until next year. Then the Chancellor mentions that his figures, as distinguished from the weekly returns, represent the total cash placed by the Treasury at the disposal of spending officers, and past experience suggests that they are in excess of the real expenditure. They include all outgoings in respect of advances which may be recoverable either in the same year or in a subsequent year, or in respect of the purchase of commodities which are resold.

Emphasising this statement, we are told that as regards loans to the Allies the Government were liable during the opening weeks of the current year to fulfil commitments undertaken before the entry of the United States into the war but that the advance of the entry of that country is now being felt.

When it is remembered that the Government has become an enormous purchaser of food supplies and other commodities which are subsequently resold, presumably at a profit, it is evident that the amount of £28,000,000 given by Mr. Bannan's figures represents the miscellaneous outlay in the supply services under votes of credit up to June 9 may prove to be very much over-stated. We are further told that the increased expenditure on Army Services is partly attributable to payments or advances which will be ultimately recoverable, while the expenditure on munitions was also affected by temporary causes, such as more rapid delivery, &c. Altogether, then, it would seem that the figures do not convey a reasonable idea of the probable daily average expenditure throughout the year, and that the position is considerably better than it looks. One financial burden is heavy enough without being allowed to appear worse than it really is when the proper explanations are forthcoming, and the contents of the Chancellor's statement show the growing importance of a greater control over expenditure by the House of Commons.

CLOSER CONTROL AND SIMPLIFICATION.

Since the Treasury surrendered its functions as a financial watchdog and became a huge spending department in connexion with schemes of social reform all check on expenditure seems to have vanished. Independent members with a sound knowledge of finance, like Mr. Harold Cox, or Mr. G. Gibson Bowles, or Sir C. Ernest Tritton, no longer find a place in Parliament, but there must be other business men capable of exercising the supervision which is so urgently needed for the waste that is in our spending. We may put in a plea, too, for a simplification of our national accounts. When expenditure is being dealt with why is it necessary to fox the layman with statements of what is spent under Consolidated Fund and "supply services other than votes of credit" and the sum disbursed under votes of credit? It is doubtless necessary for the Treasury officials to keep separate accounts in order to know when the proceeds of a vote of credit have been nearly exhausted so that a fresh one may be asked for. But for everyone else it is absolutely immaterial whether money is spent out of what has been sanctioned by the Budget or out of votes of credit.

And the votes of credit do not even keep the war expenditure separate, for on the one hand they include the normal peace-time outlay on the Army and Navy, as well as the war costs, while on the other the interest on debt incurred through the war is excluded and added to the Consolidated Fund services. Consequently the cost of the war cannot be gauged by the votes of credit alone. Again, it ought not to be necessary to have to look back for two years to discover the amount of temporary advances owing to the Government. Yet such is the case. In the last weekly returns it will be found that since April 1, while £184,000,000 has been borrowed on Ways and Means advances, the repayments of these advances have reached £207,600,000. This particular form of floating debt, therefore, should be a minus quantity, but it is not because at the end of 1916-17 temporary advances for £197,000,000 were called for, in addition to £19,000,000 from 1916-17 the result of which, although there is nothing in the accounts to show it, the amount on Ways and Means advances on June 23 was £196,631,000.

A friend of mine, who had been rescued from a destroyer-merchant ship, says a writer in a home paper. He heard that the ship was stopped by a U-boat, and boarded by its commander, who needed something by way of bait. Somewhere below he stopped, and remarked: "Hello! You've been making changes here! They had been making changes but now in the name of the Marine gods they're back to the old ways!" He was, he said, "I was chief mate of the ship."

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THE "VALUE FOR MONEY" COMMITTEE.

The reference to the Select Committee, which the Government propose to set up in response to the strong non-party movement in the House of Commons, which Colonel Godfrey Collins organised, has been drafted as follows:—

To examine the expenditure which is now being defrayed out of money provided by Parliament and to report what, if any, economies consistent with the execution of the policy decided by the Government may be effected thereby.

To make recommendations in regard to the form of public accounts, the system of control within the Departments, and by the Treasury, and the

procedure of this House in relation to Supply and Appropriation, so as to secure more effective control by Parliament over Public Expenditure. The Committee may appoint one or more sub-committees, and may investigate such matters as the Committee may deem necessary for the purpose of making such recommendations, and the Committee may appoint such additional members as it may think fit to serve on such sub-committees.

Cases of a boy of 17 who earned £4 a week, and of another, aged 11, who earned £2 10s, and saved no money, were reported by the Labour Committee to the House of Commons. The Committee say that high wages tempt boys to work for which they are physically unfitted.

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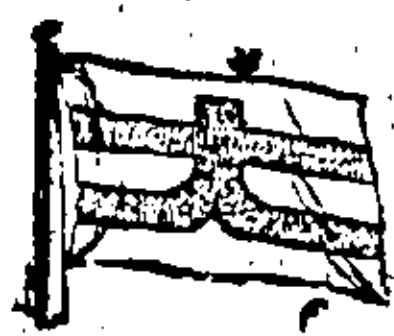
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HAWAIIAN MARU. Friday, 14th Sept. at Noon.
HAWAII MARU. Wednesday, 26th Sept. at Noon.FORMOSAN LINE.—For Tamsui, Keelung, Anping and Takao, via
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"KAIJO MARU".....Sunday, 9th Sept. at Noon.
"JOSHIN MARU".....Thursday, 13th Sept. at 10 a.m.
"SOSHU MARU".....Thursday, 13th Sept. at 10 a.m.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside, the wharf Telephone No. 78 will be fixed.

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JAVA LINE.—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Bussorah. Booking for passengers and cargo to these ports.

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WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN.....HAIKOW.....Sept. 11, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI.....CHINAN.....Sept. 11, at 4 p.m.
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MANILA.....JUNSSANG.....SATURDAY, Sept. 8, at 3 p.m.
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	INABA MARU. Capt. Higo.	Tons 12,500	MONDAY, 8th Oct. at Noon.
KOBE	NIKKO MARU. Capt. Takeda.	Tons 9,600	SUNDAY, 23rd Sept. at 11 a.m.
	FUSHIMI MARU. Capt. Iizawa.	Tons 21,000	SATURDAY, 22nd Sept. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	HIBANO MARU. Capt. Fraser.	Tons 16,000	TUESDAY, 25th Sept. at 11 a.m.
	KAGA MARU. Capt. Komatsubara.	Tons 12,500	SATURDAY, 10th Oct. at 11 a.m.
	TOTOMI MARU. Capt. Kamada.	Tons 8,000	SUNDAY, 9th Sept.
KOBE	HANGON MARU. Capt. Goto.	Tons 8,000	SATURDAY, 22nd Sept.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KIRIN MARU. Capt. Sasaki.	Tons 8,000	THURSDAY, 26th Sept.

LONDON via SINGAPORE,

MALACCA, PENANG,

COLOMBO, DELAGOA

BAY, CAPE TOWN AND

MADEIRA

SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE

via MANILA, THURS-

DAY ISLAND, TOWNS-

VILLE AND BRISBANE

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE,

PENANG & HANGON.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE,

MALACCA AND COLOMBO

† Wireless Telegraphy.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE

via PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via SHANGHAI,

KORE, YOKOHAMA,

SAN FRANCISCO,

PANAMA AND COLON

For dates of departure and further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

S. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 228 & 229.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

S.S. "ECUADOR"
FROM SAN FRANCISCO,
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS,
SHANGHAI AND MANILA.THE above-mentioned vessel having
arrived from above ports, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby informed that
their Cargo are being landed at their
risk into the Hazardous and/or extra
Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.,
Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.
Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified
that they must produce an Import permit
signed by the Superintendent of Imports
and Exports, Hongkong, before Bill of
Lading can be countersigned.
All broken, chafed and damaged Goods
are to be left in the Godowns, where they
will be examined on FRIDAY, 7th
September at 10 a.m.No claims must be presented within a
month of the steamer's arrival here, after
which they cannot be recognized.
No Claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godowns and all
Goods remaining undelivered after 9th
September, 1917, will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance whatever will be
affected.
Consignees are requested to send in their
Bills of Lading for countersignature
immediately.

R. C. MORTON,

General Agent.

Hongkong, Sept. 3, 1917. 2080

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

FROM SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS
Via SAN FRANCISCO AND
JAPAN PORTS.

THE Steamship "ANYO MARU"

The above-named steamer having arrived
Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified
to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery
of Cargo from alongside.Cargo remaining undelivered on SUN-
DAY, 2nd September at 5 p.m., will be
landed at Consignees' risk and expense,
and delivery must then be taken from the
Company's Godown.Storage charges will be assessed on all
Cargo remaining undelivered on FRIDAY,
7th September at 3 p.m.No Fire Insurance whatever will be
effected.No claims will be recognized after the
Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.All chafed and damaged Cargo will be
landed into the Company's Godown, where
they will be examined on 10th September,
at 10 a.m.No Claims will be recognized if filed
after the 21st September, 1917.

T. DAIGO, Agent.

Hongkong, Sept. 1, 1917. 2079

TO LET

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE ENTRY, four very
desirable SHOPS situated in Lee
House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel,
recently reconstructed.For rent and other particulars apply
to the Manager, Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.,
46 Connaught Road Central.

Hongkong, August 2, 1917. 2003

TO LET.

NO. 4 "BASILEA," Lyttelton Road,
4 Roomed House with Servants'
Quarters.Apply to—
Messrs. LOWE,
BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Chartered Bank Building.

Hongkong, August 25, 1917. 2057

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2 Connaught Road.

HOUSES in Kio's Building.

HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton
Terraces.

HOUSES on Shamoon, Canton.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.

Hongkong, August 23, 1917.

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Four roomed houses in Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, August 23, 1917."CHINA MAIL"
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